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causes leading up to it, the strength and weakness of its propaganda, are treated by Mr. Brooks with intelligent sympathy. "Every attempt merely to outlaw it, to vilify or browbeat it," he says, "will prove the friendliest service its opponents can render to a cause they fear. There is at the present moment in our midst no more dangerous obtuseness than that which constituted authority has been displaying from San Diego to Massachusetts towns" (pp. 8, 9). It is to be hoped that this volume, with its thoughtful moral appeal, will find a wide constituency.

Social Programmes in the West. Lectures Delivered in the Far East. By Charles Richmond Henderson, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology in the University of Chicago. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1913. Pp. xxviii+184. \$1.25.

These are the Barrows Lectures which were delivered with much success in the Far East, during the year 1912-13 by Professor Henderson. It is fortunate, indeed, that they have been made available for the American reader, since there is much in Professor Henderson's message to the Orient which is worthy of careful thought in the West. Professor Henderson's purpose in the lectures was not so much to discuss the actual present-day tendencies of Western civilization as to carry to the Orient a description of the policies and programs which might prove most suggestive and helpful in the development of oriental civilization. The policies and programs of our individualists, our rampant commercialists, our revolutionary socialists, and our free lovers he wisely refrains from discussing. Rather he presents the social program of our constructive, scientific social workers. In a series of six lectures, beginning with the discussion of economic conditions and taking up successively the problems of public and private relief of dependents, of the treatment of the vicious and the criminal, of public health and education, of the improvement of the economic and cultural situation of wage-earners, and of general provisions for social progress, Professor Henderson discusses the whole program of scientific social betterment in a most attractive manner. Judged by their purpose, these lectures seem to the reviewer beyond criticism, and the Orient is certainly to be congratulated upon having had presented to it in such a sane and attractive manner the spirit and purpose of the best social movements in Western civilization. Already the effect of these lectures is becoming manifest in India; but, as was implied above, they deserve also a wide reading in this country. The book would seem to be especially adapted to the use of Sunday-school classes, church clubs, women's clubs, and reading-circles which are undertaking studies along social lines.

The Theology of the Church of England. By F. W. Worsley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1913. Pp. viii+259. \$2.25.

An attempt to show that the Church of England preserved the great, central truths of the Christian faith during the stormy and difficult years of a reformation which had for its main object the purging-out of errors and superstitions that had accumulated in the Middle Ages. The author emphasizes that the Anglican church has always been a national institution in communion with the Holy Catholic church which is the mystic body of Christ throughout the world. As such, it is "filled with Catholic tradition," but not (as a Nonconformist minister said) "saturated with Popery." The book gives an exposition of Anglican theology under the following heads: "The Being and Nature of God," "The Bible and the Creeds," "The Church," "The Sacraments, Baptism, Holy Communion, Eschatology," "The Scheme of Salvation." The manual will be useful to students within and without the Church of England.

Das wieder erstehende Babylon. Die bisherigen Ergebnisse der deutschen Ausgrabungen. 2d ed. Von R. Koldewey. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1913. Pp. viii+328. M. 15.

Since March, 1899, with scarcely any interruptions, the German excavators have been bringing Babylon back to the light of day. They have employed from 200 to 251 men daily and are now only about half-way through the great undertaking. They are furnishing those interested in archaeology with a splendid model for their enterprises, viz., the determination to do thorough work and to see it through to the end. From some points of view, the results of this enormous labor are disappointing. The amount of inscribed material is relatively small and the remains of Babylonian culture are likewise few. Several important inscriptions have been found, e.g., a foundation-cylinder of Ashurbanipal, a stele of Shamash-resh-ussur, a Hittite stele, the Nimiti-Bel cylinder, a stele exhibiting emblems of the gods, a foundation cylinder of Nabopolassar, a new-Babylonian duplicate of the great inscription of Darius at Behistun, and several tablets from the time of the first dynasty of Babylon. A large number of clay vessels—bowls, jars, lamps, flasks, etc.—was also gathered. Glass was discovered at a period as far back as 1500 B.C. Gold ornaments were not lacking. Prehistoric household utensils have also survived. Historically the excavations show that Babylon was in existence before 4000 B.C. and they present the evidence of inscriptions to the presence there of the rulers of the first Babylonian dynasty and Marduk-nadin-shum (ca. 850 B.C.), Sargon, Esarhaddon, Ashurbanipal, Nabopolassar,

Nebuchadrezzar, Amel-marduk, Nabonidos, and Cyrus.

The great value of the present report is the full and detailed account it presents of the most conspicuous portion of the work, viz., the buildings and walls that have been uncovered. The oldest buildings are from the period of the first dynasty and the latest are those of the Parthian and Seleucid period. The ground plans of the various successive structures were easily traced and are here, in many cases, presented. Throughout the entire period there was practically no change in the run of the streets, nor in the grouping of the houses. Each new generation of builders utilized the old sites. The first Babylonian temple-plan to be fully worked out was one of the products of these excavations. The great throne-room of the neo-Babylonian kings was discovered, the scene of such revelry and splendor as that described in Daniel's story of Bel-shazzar's feast. Koldey also feels certain that he has located and identified the famous "hanging gardens" of Babylon, which he takes to have been the ancient prototype of the modern roof garden. He also maintains that the Babylonians at least anticipated the possibility of a hostile entry into the city by way of the canals that penetrated the walls, for they took precautions against it in their construction of the canal-gates, even if modern historians do refuse to attribute the fall of Babylon to such a cause.

The volume is all that a semi-popular report of a series of excavations should be. It recites simply and clearly the progress of the work, shows just what has been done, and indicates plainly what remains to be done. The text is illustrated by 255 half-tones and charts. Seven of the figures are offered in their original coloring. Particularly fine are the reproductions of the lion and the ox, showing the splendid skill of the Babylonian artist in reproducing the animal form. It is earnestly to be hoped that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to complete the excavation of Babylon.

A book entitled *The Message of the Disciples for the Union of the Church* (Revell, \$1.00), by Rev. Peter Ainslie, presents the author's lectures delivered before the Yale Divinity School. Dr. Ainslie is pastor of the Christian Temple,

Baltimore, and president of the Commission on Christian Union of the Disciples of Christ. The bulk of the volume is taken up with an account of the origin and history of the religious body called "The Disciples of Christ." The author says: "Society today is organizing itself on a non-religious basis because the church refuses to take the lead and give a fellowship to the broken race like that for which it craves." He makes a plea for Christian unity on a broad and liberal basis.

A useful handbook for beginners in philosophy, under the title *History of Modern Philosophy* (Putnam, 75 cents), comes from Dr. A. W. Benn. It is a time-saver for one who wishes to get the essence of the modern philosophic movement without delving through larger treatises. Chapter headings: "The Philosophical Renaissance," "The Metaphysicians," "The Theorists of Knowledge," "The German Idealists," "The Humanists of the Nineteenth Century." A good brief bibliography is furnished.

A little book on the young man, *The Church and the Young Man's Game* (Doran, 75 cents), by F. J. Milnes, considers how the church can appeal to boys and young men from the standpoint of the amusement interest. The publishers issue it on behalf of the National Indoor Game Association. Chapters: "The Church and the Young Man," "Play Compared with Other Means of Growth," "The Function of Games," "Indoor Games Compared," "Billiards in the Church."

A collection of sermons under the title *At the Temple Church* (T. & T. Clark, \$1.50) is from the pen of Dr. H. G. Woods of Oxford University. While the author is abreast of today's progressive thought on many things, he is behind not a few of his professional brethren in his attitude toward the new social issues.

A volume of homilies entitled *Plain Thoughts on Faith and Life* (Eaton & Mains, \$1.00) comes from Rev. W. P. Coddington. The various numbers in the collection are good examples of sermon literature.